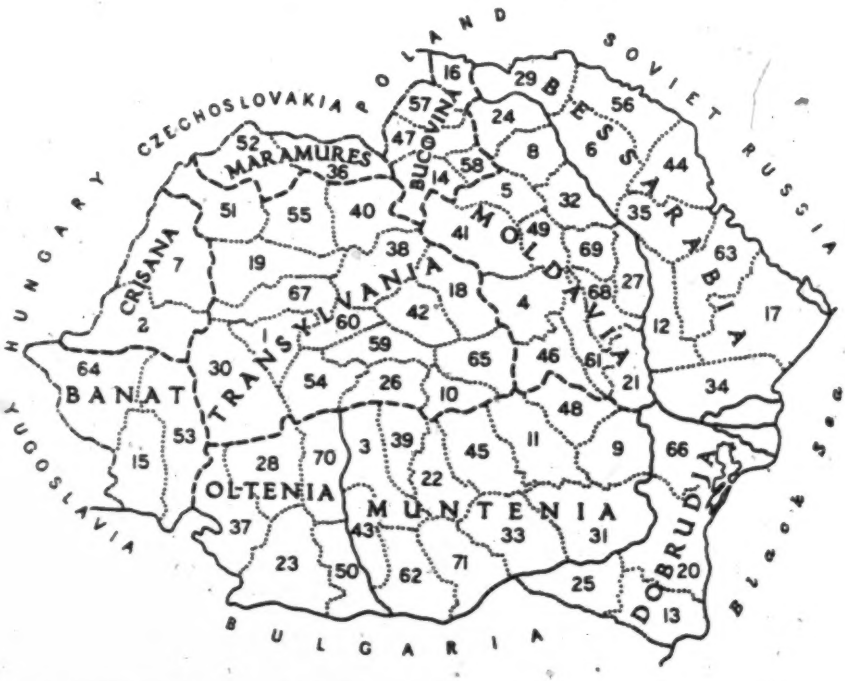
631

Census of 1930
The Provinces and Counties of Romania



Muntenia (Wallachia)
3 Arges
9 Braila
11 Buzau
22 Dambovita
31 Ialomita
33 Ilfov
39 Muscel
43 Olt
45 Prahova
48 Ramnicu Sarat
62 Teleorman
71 Vlasca

Oltenia
23 Dolj
28 Gorj
37 Mehedinti
50 Romanati
70 Valcea

Moldavia
4 Bacau
5 Baia
8 Botosani
21 Covurlui
24 Dorohoi
27 Falciu
32 Iasi
41 Neamt
46 Putna
49 Roman
61 Tecuci
68 Tutova
69 Vaslui

Dobrudja
13 Caliacra
20 Constanta
25 Durostor
66 Tulcea

Transylvania
1 Alba
10 Brasov
18 Ciuc
19 Cluj
26 Fagaras
30 Hunedoara
38 Mures
40 Nasaud
42 Odorhei
51 Salaj
54 Sibiu
55 Somes
59 Tarnava Mare
60 Tarnava Mica
65 Trei Scaune
67 Turda

Banat of Timisoara
15 Caras
53 Severin
64 Timis Torontal

Crisana—Maramures
2 Arad
7 Bihor
36 Maramures
52 Satu Mare

Bessarabia
6 Balti
12 Cahul
17 Cetatea Alba
29 Hotin
34 Ismail
35 Lapusna
44 Orhei
56 Soroca
63 Tighina

Bucovina
14 Campulung
16 Cernauti
47 Radauti
57 Storojinet
58 Suceava

12: Kormos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944
ED1 Rumania ED1

p 30

CHAPTER III

THE PROVINCES

000 *In this chapter each of the provinces of Greater Rumania is described separately and certain practical information is given about each. This will enable the reader, should he visit any province, to know the essential facts about it: it will also make it easier for the student of war to judge the effects of military operations upon each of the several parts of Rumania. The general reader may, however, prefer to complete the story of Rumania as a whole by proceeding to Chapter* IV *and continuing to the end of the book, before reverting to this more detailed chapter.*

THE REGAT

631 Greater Rumania was composed of ten historical and geographical units, which in their turn formed two groups: the Old Kingdom or the 'Regat', representing the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia and the province of Dobrudja; and the New Territories, acquired after the Great War and partly lost in 1940. Of the two groups the New Territories contained both a greater area and a more numerous population than the Regat.[1] Historically and economically the most important and the greatest in area of all the territories of the Old

131
161 [1] The area of the New Territories covered 157,000 square kilometres (about 62,800 square miles), that is, 53% of the total. The population of the New Territories in 1939 was 9,425,000 compared with just over 9,000,000 of the Old Kingdom. However, over half of all arable land was situated in the Regat.

12: Kormos S-4, 5 (no date) 1944
ED1 Rumania ED1

[Oltenia]

Kingdom is Wallachia, which is formed by Oltenia and Muntenia.

OLTENIA. Oltenia is the western part of the principality of Wallachia. Its boundaries are, in the west and north the Carpathians, in the east the River Olt, and in the south the Danube. The province covers an area of about 9,640 square miles and has a population of about 1,900,000. The soil of the sub-Carpathian hills consists of sand and clay and gravel and is well watered by numerous rivulets. Here are some densely populated valleys, bordered by rich forests and grazing grounds. Farther south and extending to the Danube lies the fertile plain composed of the rich 'yellow earth'. Its character is similar to that of the lowlands of Muntenia, but it lies on a higher level and also has a higher rainfall.

The richest district of this fertile province is the *judet*[1] of Dolj in the south-western corner of Oltenia. From here, and the similarly fertile *judets* of Mehedinti and Romanati, also on the northern bank of the Danube, high-quality maize and wheat have been exported for many years. From the hilly country farther north fruit is the chief export. In the mountainous districts forestry provides the main occupation for the local inhabitants. There is much sheep-breeding, for the grassy slopes provide good grazing.

Apart from the Danube the two most important rivers of Oltenia are the Jiu and the Olt; the latter rises in Transylvania and enters Oltenia through the Red Tower Pass. Oltenia is not rich in mineral resources. There is, however, oil at Govora, west of

[1] Administrative unit.